would have room for tens of thousands of new Jewish settlers, without this in any way prejudicing the economic position of the fellaheen. The Palestine census of **1931** has proved the remarkable fact that the Arab population has increased in the districts where Jewish immigrants have settled, and has remained stationary, or deer eased, where there was no Jewish immigration. Obviously, so far from displacing the Arabs, the economic activities of the Jews have created additional possibilities for Arabs also.

Zionism expects a revival of the cultural activities of the Jews through their resettlement in Palestine. Throughout the ages they have proved their creative abilities in various branches of art and science. Now their best forces are frequently used up in a struggle against hostile and numerically superior surroundings. Individual characters are strengthened by such a struggle, but others succumb, or fail to reach their full development. In Palestine the Jewish mentality, freed from enforced mimicry, would be able freely to develop along its own lines and through the medium of its own Hebrew language, the original medium of the greatest Jewish cultural achievements. Palestine, the Hebrew language, the Jewish community, and the return to agriculture hold out the hope of a national renaissance. There the Jews will repay all that they have received

from alien modern culture.

The Jewish claim to a National Home in Palestine is now beyond all doubt established in International Law. Great Britain liberated Palestine from Turkish rule at a cost of 16,000 British lives. By the peace settlement Turkey ceded Palestine to the Allied Powers, which, in their turn, placed it tinder the League of Nations, from which Great Britain received a Mandate for its administration. The British Government, of their own free will, promised the Jews their help in building up a National Home in Palestine, and this promise was incorporated as an obligation in the Mandate. It is only circumscribed by the clauses which